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Docket No.: 265.0024 0101

Title: USE OF COLOSTRININ, CONSTITUENT PEPTIDES THEREOF, AND ANALOGS THEREOF TO PROMOTE NEURAL CELL DIFFERENTIATION

Commissioner for Patents
ATTN: Box Patent Application
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X Utility Patent Application: Specification (20 pgs); Claims (15 claims on 3 pgs); 1 pg Abstract; and Sequence Listing (9 pgs.)
__ Design Patent Application: __ pgs.
X 1 Sheet(s) of formal /informal drawing(s).
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	Number of Claims Filed (1)	Claims Included in Basic Filing Fee (2)	Number of Extra Claims (1-2)	Cost per Extra Claim	Fee Required
Total Claims	15	- 20 =	0	x $18 =	0
Independent Claims	4	- 3 =	1	x $78 =	78
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USE OF COLOSTRININ, CONSTITUENT PEPTIDES THEREOF, AND ANALOGS THEREOF TO PROMOTE NEURAL CELL DIFFERENTIATION

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

The present application claims priority from U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 60/149,633, filed on August 17, 1999, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Background of the Invention

Colostrum is a component of the milk of mammals during the first few days after birth. Colostrum is a thick yellowish fluid and is the first lacteal secretion post parturition and contains a high concentration of immunogloblins (IgG, IgM, and IgA) and a variety of non-specific proteins. Colostrum also contains various cells such as granular and stromal cells, neutrophils, monocyte/macrophages, and lymphocytes. Colostrum also includes growth factors, hormones, and cytokines. Unlike mature breast milk, colostrum contains low sugar, low iron, but is rich is lipids, proteins, mineral salts, vitamins, and immunoglobins.

Colostrum also includes or contains a proline-rich polypeptide aggregate or complex, which is referred to as colostrinin. One peptide fragment of colostrinin is Val-Glu-Ser-Tyr-Val-Pro-Leu-Phe-Pro (SEQ ID NO:31), which is disclosed in International Publication No. WO-A-98/14473. Colostrinin and this fragment have been identified as useful in the treatment of disorders of the central nervous system, neurological disorders, mental disorders, dementia, neurodegenerative diseases, Alzheimer's disease, motor neurone disease, psychosis, neurosis, chronic disorders of the immune system, diseases with a bacterial and viral aetiology, and acquired immunological deficiencies as set forth in International Publication No. WO-A-98/14473.

Although certain uses for colostrinin have been identified, it would represent an advancement in the art to discover and disclose other uses for colostrinin, or a component thereof, that are not readily ascertainable from the information currently known about colostrinin or its constituents.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to the use of colostrinin, at least one constituent (i.e., component) peptide thereof, at least one active analog thereof (e.g., peptide having an N-terminal sequence equivalent to an N-terminal sequence of at least one of the colostrinin constituent peptides), and combinations thereof, as promoters of neural cell differentiation. These agents can be used *in vitro* or *in vivo*, including internal use in patients, particularly animals (including mammals such as humans).

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method for promoting cell differentiation. The method includes contacting cells (preferably, pluripotent cells) with a neural cell regulator selected from the group of colostrinin, a constituent peptide thereof, an analog thereof, and combinations thereof, under conditions effective to change the cells in morphology to form neural cells (i.e., nerve-like cells). The cells can be present in a cell culture, an organ, a tissue, or an organism. Preferably, the cells are mammalian cells, and more preferably, human cells. The neural cell regulator is preferably a constituent peptide of colostrinin, such as those described herein (SEQ ID NOs:1-34).

The present invention also provides a method for promoting neural cell differentiation in a patient (preferably, a human). The method includes administering to the patient a neural cell regulator selected from the group of colostrinin, a constituent peptide thereof, an analog thereof, and combinations thereof, under conditions effective to promote differentiation (i.e., a change in morphology) of cells to form neural cells (i.e., nerve-like cells).

The present invention further provides a method for treating damaged (which typically possess less than complete function and may be completely nonfunctional) neural cells. The method includes contacting damaged neural

cells with a neural cell regulator selected from the group of colostrinin, a constituent peptide thereof, an analog thereof, and combinations thereof, under conditions effective to convert the damaged neural cells to functional neural cells. This method can occur *in vitro* or *in vivo*. An *in vivo* method for treating damaged (e.g., nonfunctional) neural cells in a patient includes administering to the patient a neural cell regulator selected from the group of colostrinin, a constituent peptide thereof, an analog thereof, and combinations thereof, under conditions effective to convert damaged neural cells to functional neural cells.

In other embodiments, the invention provides the use of a nueral cell regulator in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the methods described herein.

As used herein, "neural" and "nerve-like" are used interchangeably. Such cells have morphologies resembling nerve cells. For example, a central body with neurite outgrowth. As used herein, nonfunctional neural cells are those that do not trasmit information by, e.g., acetylcholine, but morphologically resemble nerve cells, and functional neural cells are those that do trasmit information using mediators such as acetylcholine and morphologically resemble nerve cells.

As used herein, "a" or "an" means one or more, such that combinations of active agents (i.e., active immunological regulators or blood cell differentiation promoters), for example, can be used in the compositions and methods of the invention. Thus, a composition that includes "a" polypeptide refers to a composition that includes one or more polypeptides.

"Amino acid" is used herein to refer to a chemical compound with the general formula: NH_2---CRH---COOH, where R, the side chain, is H or an organic group. Where R is organic, R can vary and is either polar or nonpolar (i.e., hydrophobic). The amino acids of this invention can be naturally occurring or synthetic (often referred to as nonproteinogenic). As used herein, an organic group is a hydrocarbon group that is classified as an aliphatic group, a cyclic group or combination of aliphatic and cyclic groups. The term "aliphatic group" means a saturated or unsaturated linear or branched hydrocarbon group. This term is used to encompass alkyl, alkenyl, and alkynyl groups, for example. The

term "cyclic group" means a closed ring hydrocarbon group that is classified as an alicyclic group, aromatic group, or heterocyclic group. The term "alicyclic group" means a cyclic hydrocarbon group having properties resembling those of aliphatic groups. The term "aromatic group" refers to mono- or polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon groups. As used herein, an organic group can be substituted or unsubstituted.

The terms "polypeptide" and "peptide" are used interchangeably herein to refer to a polymer of amino acids. These terms do not connote a specific length of a polymer of amino acids. Thus, for example, the terms oligopeptide, protein, and enzyme are included within the definition of polypeptide or peptide, whether produced using recombinant techniques, chemical or enzymatic synthesis, or naturally occurring. This term also includes polypeptides that have been modified or derivatized, such as by glycosylation, acetylation, phosphorylation, and the like.

The following abbreviations are used throughout the application:

A = Ala = Alanine	T = Thr = Threonine
V = Val = Valine	C = Cys = Cysteine
L = Leu = Leucine	Y = Tyr = Tyrosine
I = Ile = Isoleucine	N = Asn = Asparagine
P = Pro = Proline	Q = Gln = Glutamine
F = Phe = Phenylalanine	D = Asp = Aspartic Acid
W = Trp = Tryptophan	E = Glu = Glutamic Acid
M = Met = Methionine	K = Lys = Lysine
G = Gly = Glycine	R = Arg = Arginine
S = Ser = Serine	H = His = Histidine

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1. Effect of NGF and constituent peptides of colostrinin on morphology of PC12 cells. 3 x 10^4 cells per well were seeded in 24 x well plates and 24 hours (h) later cells were treated with NGF or colostrum, colostrinin, or its constitutent peptides, as described in the Examples Section. Six days after treatment, cells were fixed in formaldehyde and stained to visualize

morphological changes of cells. Mock-treated cells (**A**), NGF-treated cells (**B**). Lower panel demonstrate typical morphological changes of PC12 cells after exposure to SEQ ID NO:1 (C) or SEQ ID NO:2 (D, D1).

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments

The inventors have found that colostrinin, at least one constituent peptide thereof, and/or at least one active analog thereof (e.g., a peptide having an N-terminal sequence equivalent to an N-terminal sequence of at least one of the colostrinin constituent peptides) can be used as neural cell regulators. Such regulators promote the differentiation of cells (e.g., pluripotent cells) such that there is a change in morphology to form neural cells (which can be present in tissues and organs such as brain or ganglion). This can occur *in vitro* or *in vivo*, including internally in animals (including mammals such as humans). These regulators can also convert damaged (e.g., nonfunctional) neural cells to functional neural cells.

Such neural cell regulators are referred to herein as "active agents." Significantly, such agents can be administered alone or in various combinations to a patient (e.g., animals including humans) as a medication or dietary (e.g., nutrient) supplement in a dose sufficient to cause nerve cell increase throughout the patient's body, in a specific tissue site, or in a collection of tissues (organs).

The differentiation process of cells in the nervous system is regulated by the action of differentiation and growth factors including NGF. For example, NGF binding to its receptor tyrosine kinase, TrkA, initiates various molecular interactions including tyrosine phosphorylation of proteins and the action of the Ras/Raf/MEK/MAPK pathway (Chao et al., Cell, 68, 995-997 (1992); and Marshall et al., Cell, 80, 179-185 (1995)). NGF induces the production of reactive nitric oxide (NO), and NO is required for NGF-induced cytostasis and differentiation (Peunova et al., Nature, 375, 68-73 (1995)), suggesting that free radical molecules may exert a regulatory role in certain types of cellular differentiation.

It is important to promote nerve cell differentiation (i.e., promote differentiation of cells to form neural cells) and/or conversion of damaged nerve

cells where there has been significant damage to nerve cells that can occur in a wide variety of situations. The active agents described herein can be used individually, in various combinations, or combined with other previously known or newly invented pharmacological agents. The promotion of nerve cell differentiation responses can be taken advantage of, for example, in cell, tissue, or organ regeneration, repair, and replacement.

In preferred embodiments, the present invention provides methods for promoting neural cell differentiation (i.e., differentiation of cells to form neural cells) and converting nonfunctional neural cells to functional neural cells. Whether it be *in vivo* or *in vitro*, these methods involve monitoring the level of increase in functional nerve cells and/or changes in the morphology of cells formed using phenotypic markers as disclosed by Fillmore et al., J. Neurosci. Res., 31, 662-669 (1992) and Levi et al., Mol. Neurobiol., 2, 201-226 (1988). Specific *in vitro* methods are described in the Examples Section.

Colostrinin is composed of peptides, the aggregate of which has a molecular weight range between about 5.8 to about 26 kiloDaltons (kDa) determined by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. It has a greater concentration of proline than any other amino acid. Ovine colostrinin has been found to have a molecular weight of about 18 kDa and includes three non-covalently linked subunits having a molecular weight of about 6 kDa and has about 22 wt-% proline. Ovine colostrinin has also been shown to contain the following number of residues per subunit: lysine - 2; histidine - 1; arginine - 0; aspartic acid - 2; threonine - 4; serine - 3; glutamic acid - 6; proline - 11; glycine - 2; alanine - 0; valine - 5; methionine - 2; isoleucine - 2; leucine - 6; tyrosine - 1; phenylalanine - 3; and cysteine - 0.

Colostrinin has been found to include a number of peptides ranging from 3 amino acids to 22 amino acids or more. These can be obtained by various known techniques, including isolation and purification involving eletrophoresis and synthetic techniques. The specific method of obtaining colostrinin and SEQ ID NO:31 is described in International Publication No. WO-A-98/14473. Using HPLC and Edelman Degradation, over 30 constituent peptides of colostrinin have been identified, which can be classified into several groups: (A) those of

unknown precursor; (B) those having a β-casein homologue precursor; (C) those having a β-casein precursor; and (D) those having an annexin precursor. These peptides are described in International Patent Application PCT/GB00/02128, filed June 2, 2000, claiming priority to June 2, 1999, and can be synthesized according to the general method described in the Examples Section. These peptides (i.e., constituent peptides of colostrinin), which can be derived from colostrinin or chemically synthesized, include: MQPPPLP (SEQ ID NO:1); LQTPQPLLQVMMEPQGD (SEQ ID NO:2); DQPPDVEKPDLQPFQVQS (SEQ ID NO:3); LFFFLPVVNVLP (SEQ ID NO:4); DLEMPVLPVEPFPFV (SEQ ID NO:5); MPQNFYKLPQM (SEQ ID NO:6); VLEMKFPPPPQETVT (SEQ ID NO:7); LKPFPKLKVEVFPFP (SEQ ID NO:8); VVMEV (SEQ ID NO:9); SEQP (SEQ ID NO:10); DKE (SEQ ID NO:11); FPPPK (SEQ ID NO:12); DSQPPV (SEQ ID NO:13); DPPPPQS (SEQ ID NO:14); SEEMP (SEQ ID NO:15); KYKLQPE (SEQ ID NO:16); VLPPNVG (SEQ ID NO:17); VYPFTGPIPN (SEQ ID NO:18); SLPQNILPL (SEQ ID NO:19); TQTPVVVPPF (SEQ ID NO:20); LQPEIMGVPKVKETMVPK (SEQ ID NO:21); HKEMPFPKYPVEPFTESQ (SEQ ID NO:22); SLTLTDVEKLHLPLPLVQ (SEQ ID NO:23); SWMHQPP (SEQ ID NO:24); QPLPPTVMFP (SEQ ID NO:25); PQSVLS (SEQ ID NO:26); LSQPKVLPVPQKAVPQRDMPIQ (SEQ ID NO:27); AFLLYQE (SEQ ID NO:28); RGPFPILV (SEQ ID NO:29); ATFNRYQDDHGEEILKSL (SEQ ID NO:30); VESYVPLFP (SEQ ID NO:31); FLLYQEPVLGPVR (SEQ ID NO:32); LNF (SEQ ID NO:33); and MHQPPQPLPPTVMFP (SEQ ID NO:34). These can be classified as follows: (A) those of unknown precursor include SEQ ID NOs:2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, and 33; (B) those having a β-casein homologue precursor include SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 31; (C) those having a β-casein precursor include SEQ ID NOs:18 (casein amino acids 74-83), 19 (casein amino acids 84-92), 20 (casein amino acids 93-102), 21 (casein amino acids 103-120), 22 (casein amino acids 121-138), 23 (casein amino acids 139-156), 24 (casein amino acids 157-163), 25 (casein amino acids 164-173), 26 (casein amino acids 174-179), 27 (casein amino acids 180-201), 28 (casein amino acids 202-208), 29 (casein amino acids 214-222), 32 (casein

amino acids 203-214), and 34 (casein amino acids 159-173); and (D) those having an annexin precursor include SEQ ID NO:30 (annexin amino acids 203-220).

A preferred group of such peptides includes: MQPPPLP (SEQ ID NO:1); LQTPQPLLQVMMEPQGD (SEQ ID NO:2); DQPPDVEKPDLQPFQVQS (SEQ ID NO:3); LFFFLPVVNVLP (SEQ ID NO:4); DLEMPVLPVEPFPFV (SEQ ID NO:5); MPQNFYKLPQM (SEQ ID NO:6); VLEMKFPPPPQETVT (SEQ ID NO:7); LKPFPKLKVEVFPFP (SEQ ID NO:8); and combinations thereof.

The polypeptides of SEQ ID NOs:1-34 can be in their free acid form or they can be amidated at the C-terminal carboxylate group. The present invention also includes analogs of the polypeptides of SEQ ID NOs:1-34, which includes polypeptides having structural similarity with SEQ ID NOs:1-34. These peptides can also form a part of a larger peptide. An "analog" of a polypeptide includes at least a portion of the polypeptide, wherein the portion contains deletions or additions of one or more contiguous or noncontiguous amino acids, or containing one or more amino acid substitutions. An "analog" can thus include additional amino acids at one or both of the terminii of the polypeptides listed above. Substitutes for an amino acid in the polypeptides of the invention are preferably conservative substitutions, which are selected from other members of the class to which the amino acid belongs. For example, it is well-known in the art of protein biochemistry that an amino acid belonging to a grouping of amino acids having a particular size or characteristic (such as charge, hydrophobicity and hydrophilicity) can generally be substituted for another amino acid without substantially altering the structure of a polypeptide.

For the purposes of this invention, conservative amino acid substitutions are defined to result from exchange of amino acids residues from within one of the following classes of residues: Class I: Ala, Gly, Ser, Thr, and Pro (representing small aliphatic side chains and hydroxyl group side chains); Class II: Cys, Ser, Thr and Tyr (representing side chains including an -OH or -SH group); Class III: Glu, Asp, Asn and Gln (carboxyl group containing side chains): Class IV: His, Arg and Lys (representing basic side chains); Class V:

Ile, Val, Leu, Phe and Met (representing hydrophobic side chains); and Class VI: Phe, Trp, Tyr and His (representing aromatic side chains). The classes also include related amino acids such as 3Hyp and 4Hyp in Class I; homocysteine in Class II; 2-aminoadipic acid, 2-aminopimelic acid, γ-carboxyglutamic acid, β-carboxyaspartic acid, and the corresponding amino acid amides in Class III; ornithine, homoarginine, N-methyl lysine, dimethyl lysine, trimethyl lysine, 2,3-diaminopropionic acid, 2,4-diaminobutyric acid, homoarginine, sarcosine and hydroxylysine in Class IV; substituted phenylalanines, norleucine, norvaline, 2-aminooctanoic acid, 2-aminoheptanoic acid, statine and β-valine in Class V; and naphthylalanines, substituted phenylalanines, tetrahydroisoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, and halogenated tyrosines in Class VI.

Preferably, the active analogs of colostrinin and its constituent peptides include polypeptides having a relatively large number of proline residues. Because proline is not a common amino acid, a "large number" preferably means that a polypeptide includes at least about 15% proline (by number), and more preferably at least about 20% proline (by number). Most preferably, active analogs include more proline residues than any other amino acid.

As stated above, active analogs of colostrinin and its constituent peptides include polypeptides having structural similarity. Structural similarity is generally determined by aligning the residues of the two amino acid sequences to optimize the number of identical amino acids along the lengths of their sequences; gaps in either or both sequences are permitted in making the alignment in order to optimize the number of identical amino acids, although the amino acids in each sequence must nonetheless remain in their proper order. Preferably, two amino acid sequences are compared using the Blastp program, version 2.0.9, of the BLAST 2 search algorithm, available at http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gorf/bl2.html. Preferably, the default values for all BLAST 2 search parameters are used, including matrix = BLOSUM62; open gap penalty = 11, extension gap penalty = 1, gap x_dropoff = 50, expect = 10, wordsize = 3, and filter on. In the comparison of two amino acid sequences using the BLAST search algorithm, structural similarity is referred to as "identity." Preferably, an active analog of colostrinin or its constituent peptides

has a structural similarity to colostrinin or one or more of its constituent peptides (preferably, one of SEQ ID NOs:1-34) of at least about 70% identity, more preferably, at least about 80% identity, and most preferably, at least about 90% identity.

Colostrinin or any combination of its peptide components or active analogs thereof can be derived (preferably, isolated and purified) naturally such as by extraction from colostrum or can be synthetically constructed using known peptide polymerization techniques. For example, the peptides of the invention may be synthesized by the solid phase method using standard methods based on either t-butyloxycarbonyl (BOC) or 9-fluorenylmethoxy-carbonyl (FMOC) protecting groups. This methodology is described by G.B. Fields et al. in Synthetic Peptides: A User's Guide, W.M. Freeman & Company, New York, NY, pp. 77-183 (1992). Moreover, gene sequence encoding the colostrinin peptides or analogs thereof can be constructed by known techniques such as expression vectors or plasmids and transfected into suitable microorganisms that will express the DNA sequences thus preparing the peptide for later extraction from the medium in which the microorganism are grown. For example, U.S. Patent No. 5,595,887 describes methods of forming a variety of relatively small peptides through expression of a recombinant gene construct coding for a fusion protein which includes a binding protein and one or more copies of the desired target peptide. After expression, the fusion protein is isolated and cleaved using chemical and/or enzymatic methods to produce the desired target peptide.

The peptides used in the methods of the present invention may be employed in a monovalent state (i.e., free peptide or a single peptide fragment coupled to a carrier molecule). The peptides may also be employed as conjugates having more than one (same or different) peptide fragment bound to a single carrier molecule. The carrier may be a biological carrier molecule (e.g., a glycosaminoglycan, a proteoglycan, albumin or the like) or a synthetic polymer (e.g., a polyalkyleneglycol or a synthetic chromatography support). Typically, ovalbumin, human serum albumin, other proteins, polyethylene glycol, or the like are employed as the carrier. Such modifications may increase the apparent affinity and/or change the stability of a peptide. The number of

peptide fragments associated with or bound to each carrier can vary, but from about 4 to 8 peptides per carrier molecule are typically obtained under standard coupling conditions.

For instance, peptide/carrier molecule conjugates may be prepared by treating a mixture of peptides and carrier molecules with a coupling agent, such as a carbodiimide. The coupling agent may activate a carboxyl group on either the peptide or the carrier molecule so that the carboxyl group can react with a nucleophile (e.g., an amino or hydroxyl group) on the other member of the peptide/carrier molecule, resulting in the covalent linkage of the peptide and the carrier molecule. For example, conjugates of a peptide coupled to ovalbumin may be prepared by dissolving equal amounts of lyophilized peptide and ovalbumin in a small volume of water. In a second tube, 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylamino-propyl)-carboiimide hydrochloride (EDC; ten times the amount of peptide) is dissolved in a small amount of water. The EDC solution was added to the peptide/ovalbumin mixture and allowed to react for a number of hours. The mixture may then dialyzed (e.g., into phosphate buffered saline) to obtain a purified solution of peptide/ovalbumin conjugate. Peptide/carrier molecule conjugates prepared by this method typically contain about 4 to 5 peptides per ovalbumin molecule.

The present invention also provides a composition that includes one or more active agents (i.e., colostrinin, at least one constituent peptide thereof, or active analog thereof) of the invention and one or more carriers, preferably a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The methods of the invention include administering to, or applying to the skin of, a patient, preferably a mammal, and more preferably a human, a composition of the invention in an amount effective to produce the desired effect. The active agents of the present invention are formulated for enteral administration (oral, rectal, *etc.*) or parenteral administration (injection, internal pump, *etc.*). The administration can be via direct injection into tissue, interarterial injection, intervenous injection, or other internal administration procedures, such as through the use of an implanted pump, or via contacting the composition with a mucus membrane in a carrier designed to facilitate transmission of the composition across the mucus

membrane such as a suppository, eye drops, inhaler, or other similar administration method or via oral administration in the form of a syrup, a liquid, a pill, capsule, gel coated tablet, or other similar oral administration method. The active agents can be incorporated into an adhesive plaster, a patch, a gum, and the like, or it can be encapsulated or incorporated into a bio-erodible matrix for controlled release.

The carriers for internal administration can be any carriers commonly used to facilitate the internal administration of compositions such as plasma, sterile saline solution, IV solutions or the like. Carriers for administration through mucus membranes can be any well-known in the art. Carriers for administration oral can be any carrier well-known in the art.

The formulations may be conveniently presented in unit dosage form and may be prepared by any of the methods well known in the art of pharmacy. All methods include the step of bringing the active agent into association with a carrier which constitutes one or more accessory ingredients. In general, the formulations are prepared by uniformly and intimately bringing the active agent into association with a liquid carrier, a finely divided solid carrier, or both, and then, if necessary, shaping the product into the desired formulations.

Formulations suitable for parenteral administration conveniently include a sterile aqueous preparation of the active agent, or dispersions of sterile powders of the active agent, which are preferably isotonic with the blood of the recipient. Isotonic agents that can be included in the liquid preparation include sugars, buffers, and sodium chloride. Solutions of the active agent can be prepared in water, optionally mixed with a nontoxic surfactant. Dispersions of the active agent can be prepared in water, ethanol, a polyol (such as glycerol, propylene glycol, liquid polyethylene glycols, and the like), vegetable oils, glycerol esters, and mixtures thereof. The ultimate dosage form is sterile, fluid, and stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage. The necessary fluidity can be achieved, for example, by using liposomes, by employing the appropriate particle size in the case of dispersions, or by using surfactants. Sterilization of a liquid preparation can be achieved by any convenient method that preserves the bioactivity of the active agent, preferably by filter sterilization.

Preferred methods for preparing powders include vacuum drying and freeze drying of the sterile injectible solutions. Subsequent microbial contamination can be prevented using various antimicrobial agents, for example, antibacterial, antiviral and antifungal agents including parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, sorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. Absorption of the active agents over a prolonged period can be achieved by including agents for delaying, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

Formulations of the present invention suitable for oral administration may be presented as discrete units such as tablets, troches, capsules, lozenges, wafers, or cachets, each containing a predetermined amount of the active agent as a powder or granules, as liposomes containing the active agent, or as a solution or suspension in an aqueous liquor or non-aqueous liquid such as a syrup, an elixir, an emulsion, or a draught. The amount of active agent is such that the dosage level will be effective to produce the desired result in the subject.

Nasal spray formulations include purified aqueous solutions of the active agent with preservative agents and isotonic agents. Such formulations are preferably adjusted to a pH and isotonic state compatible with the nasal mucous membranes. Formulations for rectal or vaginal administration may be presented as a suppository with a suitable carrier such as cocoa butter, or hydrogenated fats or hydrogenated fatty carboxylic acids. Ophthalmic formulations are prepared by a similar method to the nasal spray, except that the pH and isotonic factors are preferably adjusted to match that of the eye. Topical formulations include the active agent dissolved or suspended in one or more media such as mineral oil, DMSO, polyhydroxy alcohols, or other bases used for topical pharmaceutical formulations.

Useful dosages of the active agents can be determined by comparing their *in vitro* activity and the *in vivo* activity in animal models. Methods for extrapolation of effective dosages in mice, and other animals, to humans are known in the art; for example, see U.S. Patent No. 4,938,949.

The tablets, troches, pills, capsules, and the like may also contain one or more of the following: a binder such as gum tragacanth, acacia, corn starch or gelatin; an excipient such as dicalcium phosphate; a disintegrating agent such as

corn starch, potato starch, alginic acid and the like; a lubricant such as magnesium stearate; a sweetening agent such as sucrose, fructose, lactose or aspartame; and a natural or artificial flavoring agent. When the unit dosage form is a capsule, it may further contain a liquid carrier, such as a vegetable oil or a polyethylene glycol. Various other materials may be present as coatings or to otherwise modify the physical form of the solid unit dosage form. For instance, tablets, pills, or capsules may be coated with gelatin, wax, shellac, or sugar and the like. A syrup or elixir may contain one or more of a sweetening agent, a preservative such as methyl- or propylparaben, an agent to retard crystallization of the sugar, an agent to increase the solubility of any other ingredient, such as a polyhydric alcohol, for example glycerol or sorbitol, a dye, and flavoring agent. The material used in preparing any unit dosage form is substantially nontoxic in the amounts employed. The active agent may be incorporated into sustained-release preparations and devices.

Examples

The invention will be further described by reference to the following detailed examples. The examples are meant to provide illustration and should not be construed as limiting the scope of the present invention.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Preparation of Peptides:

1. Wash pre-loaded resin with DMF (dimethylformamide), then drain completely.
2. Add 10 ml of 20% piperidine/DMF to resin. Shake for 5 minutes, then drain.
3. Add another 10 ml of 20% piperidine/DMF. Shake for 30 minutes.
4. Drain reaction vessel and wash resin with DMF four times. Then wash once with DCM (dichloromethanol). Check beads using the ninhydrin test - the beads should be blue.
5. The coupling step was carried out as follows:

a. Prepare the following solution: 1 mmole Fmoc (i.e. fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl) amino acid 2.1 ml of 0.45 M HBTU/HOBT (1 mmol) (2-(1H-benzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate/N-hydroxybenzotriazole-H_2O) 348 µl of DIEA (2 mmol) (diisopropylethylamine); and

b. Add the solution to the resin and shake for a minimum of 30 minutes.

6. Drain reaction vessel and wash the resin again with DMF four times and with DCM once.

7. Perform the ninhydrin test: If positive (no colour) - proceed to step 2 and continue synthesis; If negative (blue colour) - return to step 5 and recouple the same Fmoc amino acid.

8. After the synthesis was complete, the peptide was cleaved from the resin with 5% H_2O, 5% phenol, 3% Thionisole, 3% EDT (ethanedithiol), 3% triisopropylsilane and 81% TFA for 2 hours.

9. After 2 hours, filter into cold MTBE (methyl t-butyl ether). The precipitated peptide was then washed twice with cold MTBE and dried under nitrogen gas.

10. The molecular weight of the synthesised peptides was checked by Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption Time-of-Flight Mass Spectroscopy (LDMS), and the purity was checked by HPLC using a C-18, 300 Angstrom, 5 µm column.

Cells: PC12 cell line derived from medullary pheochromocytoma cells were used to undertake studies described bellow. PC12 cells were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection and maintained in RPMI-1640 supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (HYCLONE Inc), penicillin (100 U/ml) and streptomycin (100 µg/ml).

Methods: To evaluate the effect of colostrum, colostrinin and its component peptides on cell differentiation 3 x 10^4 logarithmically replicating (70% confluence) PC12 cells were seeded in 24 x well plates and cells were

allowed to adhere and grow for 24 hours. Serum containing media were aspirated and replaced for serum-free RPMI containing appropriate amount of antibiotics. In four parallel, increasing concentrations (0.1, 1, 10 and 100 μg per ml) of colostrum, colostrinin and its component peptides were added directly into the media and incubated at 37°C. As a positive control, nerve growth factor (NGF) 7S (Gibco-BRL) was used at 100 ng per ml concentration (Chao et al., Cell, 68, 995-997 (1992); and Marshall et al., Cell, 80, 179-185 (1995)). Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (TPA: 10 ng per ml) was used as a negative control. Eight hours later the media were changed and RPMI-1640 was added containing 1% or 10% fetal bovine serum. The cultures were microscopically investigated 2nd, 4th and 6th days after treatment. Six days after treatment cells were fixed with paraformaldehyde (4%) and stained with 0.01% crystal violet solution. Excess of dyes were removed by ethanol washing. The final evaluation took place using a microscopy (*Axiophot2* Zeiss Inc., Germany).

RESULTS

Control non-treated cells demonstrated the usual rounded morphology, continued to replicate and reach 70% to 80% confluency during 7 days experimental period. The mock-treated control and TPA exposed cells showed a low background level of differentiation (less than 0.01%). In the assay system used herein, NGF (100 ng per ml) mediated a cell cycle arrest as previously described (Chao et al., Cell, 68, 995-997 (1992)). In several experiments, in the presence of 10% fetal bovine serum NGF-mediated an induction of cell differentiation that observed in 45±11% of cells. When cells were subjected to NGF-mediated differentiation in the presence of 1% serum 5% to 10% of cells showed morphological changes. The differentiated cells showed typical neuron-like morphology. In parallel experiments, nine component peptides, colostrinin and colostrum were tested. The results are summarized in Table 1.

In the presence of 1% fetal bovine serum there was no cell differentiation observed. These data indicate that some of the serum factor(s) are required to biological effect of these compounds. On the other hand, in the presence of 10% serum, the component peptides, colostrinin as well as colostrum have induced

cell differentiation in PC12 cells. The morphological changes (fibroblast-like, epitheloid, neuron-like) are shown in Figure 1. These data are in agreement with cytokine inducing activity of these peptides. For example, IFN-gamma and nerve growth factor was shown to induce similar signal transduction cascades (Peunova et al., Nature, 375, 68-73 (1995)).

Table 1. Effect of colostrum, colostrinin, and its component peptides on morphology (differentiation) of medullary pheochromocytoma (PC12) cells.

Peptide	Concentration μg/ml	1% FBS	10% FBS	Cell morphology
SEQ ID NO:1	100	-	+/-	
	10	-	++	epitheloid
	1.0	-	+	neuron-like
	0.1	-	+/-	
SEQ ID NO:7	100	-	+/-	
	10	-	+	fibroblast-like
	1.0	-	+	neuron-like
	0.1	-	-	
SEQ ID NO:8	100	-	-	
	10	-	+	fibroblast-like
	1.0	-	++	neuron-like
	0.1	-	-	
SEQ ID NO:3	100	-	+	
	10	-	+	fibroblast-like
	1.0	-	+/-	neuron-like
	0.1	-	-	
SEQ ID NO:2	100	-	+	
	10	+	++	fibroblast-like
	1.0	-	++	neuron-like
	0.1	-	+/-	
SEQ ID NO:4	100	-	++	fibroblast-like
	10	-	++	epitheloid
	1.0	-	+	neuron-like
	0.1	-	-	
SEQ ID NO:5	100	-	+	fibroblast-like
	10	-	+/-	epitheloid
	1.0	-	-	neuron-like
	0.1	-	-	
SEQ ID NO:6*	100	-	+	
	10	-	+	fibroblast-like
	1.0	-	+/-	epitheloid
	0.1	-	-	

SEQ ID NO:31	100	NT	NT	
	10	-	+/-	fibroblast-like
	1.0	-		neuron-like
	0.1		-	
Colostrinin	100	NT	NT	
	10	+	++	fibroblast-like
	1.0	-	++	neuron-like
	0.1		-	
Colostrum	100	NT	NT	
	10	-	++	fibroblast-like
	1.0	-	++	neuron -like
	0.1	-	+/-	
NGF	0.1	++++	++++	neuron-like
TPA (Negative Control)	0.1			rounded
Control	-	-	-	rounded

NT = Not Tested; - = ≤ 0.01% (back-ground); + = 1%; ++ = 1-5%; +++ = 6-15%; ++++ = >15%

* Although the cells treated with SEQ ID NO:6 did not show neuron-like cell morphology upon visual inspection, additional tests are needed to definitively prove such morphology changes did not occur.

Although the invention has been disclosed with reference to its preferred embodiments, from reading this description those of skill in the art may appreciate changes and modification that may be made which do not depart from the scope and spirit of the invention as described above and claimed hereafter. All references, patents, and patent applications cited herein are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety as if individually incorporated.

Sequence Listing Free Text

The following are all synthetic peptide sequences.

SEQ ID NO:1 MQPPPLP

SEQ ID NO:2 LQTPQPLLQVMMEPQGD

SEQ ID NO:3 DQPPDVEKPDLQPFQVQS

SEQ ID NO:4 LFFFLPVVNVLP

SEQ ID NO:5 DLEMPVLPVEPFPFV

SEQ ID NO:6	MPQNFYKLPQM
SEQ ID NO:7	VLEMKFPPPPQETVT
SEQ ID NO:8	LKPFPKLKVEVFPFP
SEQ ID NO:9	VVMEV
SEQ ID NO:10	SEQP
SEQ ID NO:11	DKE
SEQ ID NO:12	FPPPK
SEQ ID NO:13	DSQPPV
SEQ ID NO:14	DPPPPQS
SEQ ID NO:15	SEEMP
SEQ ID NO:16	KYKLQPE
SEQ ID NO:17	VLPPNVG
SEQ ID NO:18	VYPFTGPIPN
SEQ ID NO:19	SLPQNILPL
SEQ ID NO:20	TQTPVVVPPF
SEQ ID NO:21	LQPEIMGVPKVKETMVPK
SEQ ID NO:22	HKEMPFPKYPVEPFTESQ
SEQ ID NO:23	SLTLTDVEKLHLPLPLVQ
SEQ ID NO:24	SWMHQPP
SEQ ID NO:25	QPLPPTVMFP
SEQ ID NO:26	PQSVLS
SEQ ID NO:27	LSQPKVLPVPQKAVPQRDMPIQ
SEQ ID NO:28	AFLLYQE
SEQ ID NO:29	RGPFPILV
SEQ ID NO:30	ATFNRYQDDHGEEILKSL
SEQ ID NO:31	VESYVPLFP
SEQ ID NO:32	FLLYQEPVLGPVR
SEQ ID NO:33	LNF
SEQ ID NO:34	MHQPPQPLPPTVMFP

We claim:

1. A method for promoting cell differentiation, the method comprising contacting cells with a neural cell regulator selected from the group of colostrinin, a constituent peptide thereof, an analog thereof, and combinations thereof, under conditions effective to change the cells in morphology to form neural cells.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the cells are present in a cell culture, an organ, a tissue, or an organism.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein the cells are mammalian cells.

4. The method of claim 3 wherein the cells are human cells.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein the cells are pluripotent cells.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein the neural cell regulator is a constituent peptide of colostrinin.

7. The method of claim 6 wherein the neural cell regulator is selected from the group of MQPPPLP (SEQ ID NO:1), LQTPQPLLQVMMEPQGD (SEQ ID NO:2), DQPPDVEKPDLQPFQVQS (SEQ ID NO:3), LFFFLPVVNVLP (SEQ ID NO:4), DLEMPVLPVEPFPFV (SEQ ID NO:5), MPQNFYKLPQM (SEQ ID NO:6), VLEMKFPPPPQETVT (SEQ ID NO:7), LKPFPKLKVEVFPFP (SEQ ID NO:8), VVMEV (SEQ ID NO:9), SEQP (SEQ ID NO:10), DKE (SEQ ID NO:11), FPPPK (SEQ ID NO:12), DSQPPV (SEQ ID NO:13), DPPPPQS (SEQ ID NO:14), SEEMP (SEQ ID NO:15), KYKLQPE (SEQ ID NO:16), VLPPNVG (SEQ ID NO:17), VYPFTGPIPN (SEQ ID NO:18), SLPQNILPL (SEQ ID NO:19), TQTPVVVPPF (SEQ ID NO:20), LQPEIMGVPKVKETMVPK (SEQ ID NO:21), HKEMPFPKYPVEPFTESQ (SEQ ID NO:22), SLTLTDVEKLHLPLPLVQ (SEQ ID NO:23), SWMHQPP (SEQ ID NO:24), QPLPPTVMFP (SEQ ID NO:25), PQSVLS (SEQ ID NO:26),

LSQPKVLPVPQKAVPQRDMPIQ (SEQ ID NO:27), AFLLYQE (SEQ ID NO:28), RGPFPILV (SEQ ID NO:29), ATFNRYQDDHGEEILKSL (SEQ ID NO:30), VESYVPLFP (SEQ ID NO:31), FLLYQEPVLGPVR (SEQ ID NO:32), LNF (SEQ ID NO:33), and MHQPPQPLPPTVMFP (SEQ ID NO:34), and combinations thereof.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein the neural cell regulator is selected from the group of MQPPPLP (SEQ ID NO:1), LQTPQPLLQVMMEPQGD (SEQ ID NO:2), DQPPDVEKPDLQPFQVQS (SEQ ID NO:3), LFFFLPVVNVLP (SEQ ID NO:4), DLEMPVLPVEPFPFV (SEQ ID NO:5), MPQNFYKLPQM (SEQ ID NO:6), VLEMKFPPPPQETVT (SEQ ID NO:7), LKPFPKLKVEVFPFP (SEQ ID NO:8), and combinations thereof.

9. A method for promoting neural cell differentiation in a patient, the method comprising administering to the patient a neural cell regulator selected from the group of colostrinin, a constituent peptide thereof, an analog thereof, and combinations thereof, under conditions effective to promote differentiation of cells to form neural cells.

10. The method of claim 9 wherein the patient is a human.

11. The method of claim 9 wherein the neural cell regulator is a constituent peptide of colostrinin.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein the neural cell regulator is selected from the group of MQPPPLP (SEQ ID NO:1), LQTPQPLLQVMMEPQGD (SEQ ID NO:2), DQPPDVEKPDLQPFQVQS (SEQ ID NO:3), LFFFLPVVNVLP (SEQ ID NO:4), DLEMPVLPVEPFPFV (SEQ ID NO:5), MPQNFYKLPQM (SEQ ID NO:6), VLEMKFPPPPQETVT (SEQ ID NO:7), LKPFPKLKVEVFPFP (SEQ ID NO:8), VVMEV (SEQ ID NO:9), SEQP (SEQ ID NO:10), DKE (SEQ ID NO:11), FPPPK (SEQ ID NO:12), DSQPPV (SEQ ID NO:13), DPPPPQS (SEQ ID NO:14), SEEMP (SEQ ID NO:15), KYKLQPE (SEQ ID NO:16), VLPPNVG

(SEQ ID NO:17), VYPFTGPIPN (SEQ ID NO:18), SLPQNILPL (SEQ ID NO:19), TQTPVVVPPF (SEQ ID NO:20), LQPEIMGVPKVKETMVPK (SEQ ID NO:21), HKEMPFPKYPVEPFTESQ (SEQ ID NO:22), SLTLTDVEKLHLPLPLVQ (SEQ ID NO:23), SWMHQPP (SEQ ID NO:24), QPLPPTVMFP (SEQ ID NO:25), PQSVLS (SEQ ID NO:26), LSQPKVLPVPQKAVPQRDMPIQ (SEQ ID NO:27), AFLLYQE (SEQ ID NO:28), RGPFPILV (SEQ ID NO:29), ATFNRYQDDHGEEILKSL (SEQ ID NO:30), VESYVPLFP (SEQ ID NO:31), FLLYQEPVLGPVR (SEQ ID NO:32), LNF (SEQ ID NO:33), and MHQPPQPLPPTVMFP (SEQ ID NO:34), and combinations thereof.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein the neural cell regulator is selected from the group of MQPPPLP (SEQ ID NO:1), LQTPQPLLQVMMEPQGD (SEQ ID NO:2), DQPPDVEKPDLQPFQVQS (SEQ ID NO:3), LFFFLPVVNVLP (SEQ ID NO:4), DLEMPVLPVEPFPFV (SEQ ID NO:5), MPQNFYKLPQM (SEQ ID NO:6), VLEMKFPPPPQETVT (SEQ ID NO:7), LKPFPKLKVEVFPFP (SEQ ID NO:8), and combinations thereof.

14. A method for treating damaged neural cells, the method comprising contacting nonfunctional neural cells with a neural cell regulator selected from the group of colostrinin, a constituent peptide thereof, an analog thereof, and combinations thereof, under conditions effective to convert the damaged neural cells to functional neural cells.

15. A method for treating damaged neural cells in a patient, the method comprising administering to the patient a neural cell regulator selected from the group of colostrinin, a constituent peptide thereof, an analog thereof, and combinations thereof, under conditions effective to convert damaged neural cells to functional neural cells.

USE OF COLOSTRININ, CONSTITUENT PEPTIDES THEREOF, AND ANALOGS THEREOF TO PROMOTE NEURAL CELL DIFFERENTIATION

Abstract of the Disclosure

The present invention discloses a use of colostrinin, a constituent peptide thereof, and/or an analog thereof as a neural cell regulator in animals including humans.

Express Mail" mailing label number: EL518336511US ate of Deposit: 17 August 2000

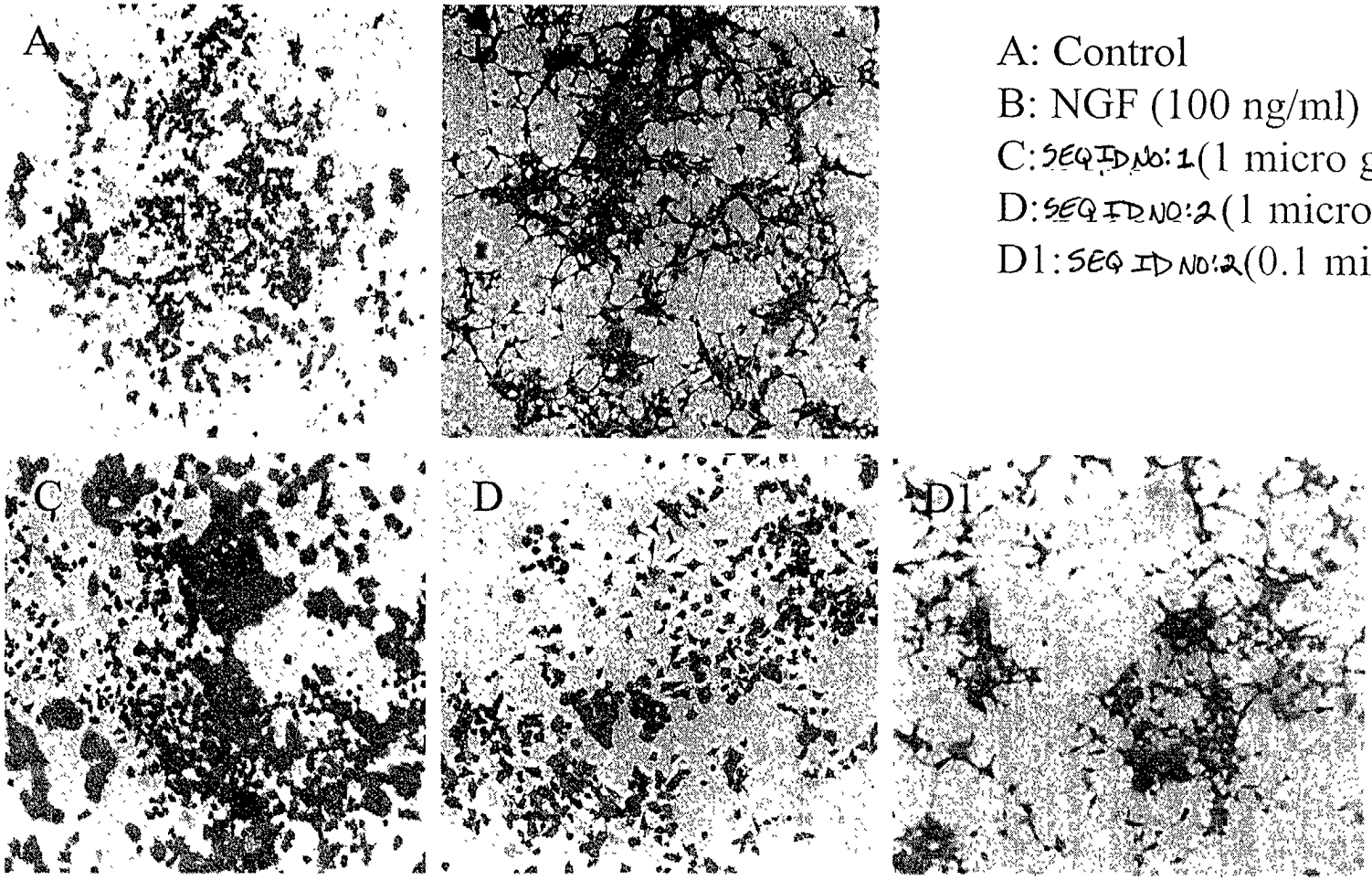
I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR §1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, ATTN: Box Patent Application, Washington, D.C. 20231.

By: Louise M. Guggisberg

Name: Louise M. Guggisberg

FIGURE 1

Effect of NGF and Constituent Peptides of Colostrinin on Morphology of PC12 Cells



A: Control
B: NGF (100 ng/ml)
C: SEQ ID NO: 1 (1 micro g/ml))
D: SEQ ID NO: 2 (1 micro g/ml)
D1: SEQ ID NO: 2 (0.1 micro g/ml)

PATENT
Docket No. 265.0024 0101

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s):	Boldogh)	Group Art Unit:	unknown
Serial No.:	unknown)	Examiner:	unknown
Filed:	herewith on August 17, 2000)		

For: **USE OF COLOSTRININ, CONSTITUENT PEPTIDES THEREOF, AND ANALOGS THEREOF TO PROMOTE NEURAL CELL DIFFERENTIATION**

COMMUNICATION

Commissioner for Patents
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Washington, D.C. 20231

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Express Mail label number: EL518336511US

Date of Deposit: 17 August 2000

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By: Louise M. Guggisberg
Name: Louise M. Guggisberg

August 17, 2000
Date

AMM/lmg

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SEQUENCE LISTING

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